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applied by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the direct exercise of the power of federal regulation." "It is the aim of this book to state without needless amplification or iteration the existing law, as its rules have been judicially formulated, and the interesting questions of public policy connected with this subject have therefore not been discussed."

The volume is divided into two parts, the first part, comprising about one-fourth of the book, deals briefly with the power of the federal government over interstate commerce and with the statutes that have been enacted in the exercise of that power. Part two discusses in more detail the interstate commerce act of 1887, the anti-trust law of 1890, the safety appliance legislation of 1893 and 1896, and various other minor acts of legislation regarding interstate commerce. The latter part of the book is devoted to the presentation of information regarding "procedure before the Interstate Commerce Commission." The rules of practice and the forms in proceedings before the commission are given, and a lengthy table is included analyzing the commission's rulings.

The volume is systematically arranged, it is well proportioned and carefully written. It is both a good treatise and a valuable book of reference. Mr. Judson has done an especially useful service by preparing this careful treatise covering not only the constitutional and statute law of interstate commerce, but also the large and highly important body of administrative law that has been developed by the Interstate Commerce Commission since 1887. As he states, "every phase of the complex adjustment of railway rates has been considered by the commission, and their rulings in this infinite variety of cases have a permanent value in the solution of the transportation problems of the future." Neither the lawyer nor the economist interested in transportation can afford to neglect part two of Mr. Judson's book.

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**Redlich, Josef.** *Local Government in England.* Edited with additions by Francis W. Hirst. Two Vols. Pp. 427, 435. Price, 21s. each. London: The Macmillan Company.

Until very recently, von Gneist's monographs and books upon English local government have been recognized as authorities in all German-speaking countries. In large measure, his theories have had full sway for over a generation, and not until the work by Professor Josef Redlich, of the University of Vienna, was published in 1901, was there a thoroughgoing criticism of them or a comprehensive work upon the subject from the opposite point of view. When this treatise appeared, it attracted attention and received favorable comment not only in Austria and Germany, but in England. Thanks to Mr. Hirst, Barrister of the Inner Temple, the book may now be had in English.

The volumes before us are not a mere translation. Mr. Hirst is a thorough student of his own country, and the two volumes he has written

evidence the scientific character of his workmanship. As Dr. Redlich himself says:

"The reader will see that it is not a mere translation of the German words and phrases, but a real English book. The translator has not only mastered fully the difficulties of the 'learned German,' in which I am afraid the book seems to be written in some parts, and has grasped exhaustively the ideas of the author, but he has also shown himself able in an admirable way to express the opinions of the German author in an original English form of thinking."

A comparison of the German and the English editions shows a number of differences. The English reader is not greatly interested in von Gneist's ideas or their detailed refutation, and Mr. Hirst has very greatly condensed this portion of the original, leaving enough, however, to give the gist of the argument. A similar pruning process has been applied to the portion upon the historical development of political forms and ideas—a subject more or less familiar to Englishmen and upon which there is already a voluminous literature. Indeed, the policy has been followed throughout of condensation or omission of discussions upon such points as are familiar to or easily understood by English readers.

In other instances, Mr. Hirst has expanded and added much new matter, *e. g.*, the chapter upon the territorial basis of the municipal borough, enlarged to four times its original size. These additions will doubtless be more interesting to Englishmen than to Americans, who care little for such anomalous conditions as are described. The new matter in the chapters upon finance, "urban districts," poor law administration and education pleases us more. The last mentioned chapter has been entirely rewritten. In the German edition, the local aspect of the subject was dismissed with a brief notice of three pages; it now covers thirteen. This expansion was rendered necessary partially by the education act of 1902, which was passed after Dr. Redlich had completed his labors. Many interesting points have also been brought out in new foot-notes, and a number which appeared in the earlier edition have been omitted. Mr. Hirst has also added tables of the cases and statutes cited.

A perfectly natural result of the translation and re-writing has been the elimination of errors that inevitably slip in. For example, the minimum of population which a town must have to become a *county* borough is erroneously given by Dr. Redlich to be 100,000; Mr. Hirst has corrected this to 50,000.

In general outlines, however, the two works are entirely similar. The same plan, arrangement and scope have been followed in each. First comes an historical *résumé* of the political development to the end of the eighteenth century. This is followed by chapters on the reform of local government from the development of radicalism to the final establishment of democratic forms and theories in recent years. The constitution and government of municipal boroughs are then dealt with, after which one passes in the second volume to the county councils, urban and rural districts, parishes, poor relief administration and education. Considerable space is devoted to the relation

of the local to the central authorities and the organization and methods of the central departments that deal with local matters. The work closes with an outline of the theory of English local government and a criticism of von Gneist's doctrine of "Self-government."

Professor Redlich, and Mr. Hirst following in his tracks, have devoted themselves to what may be termed the politico-institutional side of local government. Every important local organism has been treated, its origin, development, organization, functions, efficiency and relation to other local bodies and higher governmental authorities. This treatment has by no means been confined to the contents of statutes and judicial decisions, but the factors and motives which dominate this machinery and accelerate or retard its motion are fully considered. Take, for example, the chapter on "Municipal Electioneering and Municipal Politics." I know of nothing else ever published which gives such an accurate and satisfying account of campaign methods in municipal elections, the attitude of the national parties in local politics, the working of the party system and the post-election attitude of successful candidates. No subject has been more frequently misunderstood and misrepresented in American books and articles.

The restriction of the field to the anatomy of local government has excluded obviously a long list of subjects which are extremely interesting, such as the social problems of city life and the relation of the community in its governmental capacity to economic and social conditions. But this fact is stated not as a criticism, for the boundaries set have logically been defined, but to give an idea of the scope of the work. To have handled these other subjects of such vital interest with the same degree of thoroughness would have required at least one additional volume. This work has been left to other hands.

The American reader who uses German and English with equal fluency will generally find the English edition more satisfactory: the view-point is more nearly our own. In certain specific instances, however, it will be necessary to consult the German edition rather than the English, as the two are not exactly alike. No one who wishes to be informed accurately upon the subject, especially that phase which is so prominent now—municipal government—can afford to be without either the German or the English edition. It is by far the best book upon its subject that has appeared in any language, and will receive a hearty welcome in the United States.

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Ross, Edward Alsworth. *Foundations of Sociology*. Pp. xiv, 410. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

In this volume Professor Ross has gathered articles which have already appeared in various magazines; the earliest, the chapter on "Mob Mind" from the *Popular Science Monthly* of July, 1897; the latest, "The Value Rank of the American People," from *The Independent*, of November 10, 1904. The